

SENTENCE OF J. R. WALSH MAY BE FOR 275 YEARS

Chicago Bank Wrecker Found
Guilty on Fifty-four Counts, Each
One of Which Is Liable
for Five Years.

MOTION TO BE MADE FOR NEW TRIAL

In the Meantime Aged Banker Will
be Given His Liberty—He Says the
Fight Has Only Begun—One of the
Jurors Wept and Nearly Collapsed
When the Verdict Was Announced.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National bank, which closed its doors in December, 1905, was found guilty today on 54 counts of the indictment against him charging misapplication of the bank's funds. The verdict was returned by a jury in the Federal District Court here.

Walsh was permitted to remain at liberty under the bond furnished by him after the indictment had been returned against him a year ago, pending the hearing of arguments on January 28, on a motion by his counsel for a new trial.

The penalty fixed by the statutes for the offense of which the aged financier was convicted, is imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than ten, for each count upon which his guilt was established.

The reading of the verdict was followed by a scene intensely dramatic. When the jury was polled at the request of Attorney John S. Miller, of counsel for the defendant, Elbert Palmer, a juror from Harvard, Ill., was overcome by emotion and wept as he signified his acquiescence in the findings. He sat with head bowed upon his hands during the preliminary proceedings and failed to rise to his feet as the others had done to reply to the interrogations by the clerk: "Was this, and is this now, your verdict?"

A bailiff touched his arm when his turn to answer came. He apparently had not heard the question and it was repeated. Palmer rose and stood unsteadily, with his eyes downcast and muttered something unintelligible to the court and attorneys. Under prompting by Judge Anderson, the juror then replied, while the tears coursed down his cheeks: "Yes, under the instructions as I understand them."

When the poll was completed Palmer was questioned further by the court, at the request of Attorney Miller, and in answer to the question previously put to him, replied: "I have to say, yes."

Palmer was largely responsible for the long deliberation of the jury, so insistent was he that Walsh should be acquitted that he forced his fellow jurors to take separate ballots on every one of the 150 counts in the indictment.

"He is such an old man—over 70 years," is said to have been the constant plea of Palmer. "He is technically guilty, but none of his deposits lost, and what is the use of sending an old man to prison?" he is quoted as having urged upon the other jurors. He is said to have wept at times in the jury room.

Walsh showed no emotion. He, who sat at a table surrounded by his attorneys, appeared less moved by the result of the long trial than almost anybody else concerned. He was immediately surrounded by a score of personal friends who pressed forward to offer words of sympathy and encouragement.

To these he made brief replies, smiling faintly as he shook the proffered hands.

Appealed to for an expression of opinion as to the finding he said: "The fight has just begun. I have nothing further to say." Almost immediately he left the room.

The verdict was the result of nearly 36 hours' deliberation on the part of the jury.

The reading of the verdict was followed by a motion by Attorney Miller for a new trial. Judge Anderson granted permission for the filing of the motion, and said that the attorney would be permitted to make the formal application later and that he would listen to arguments on the same on January 28.

The charges against Walsh grew

out of the closing in 1905 of the Chicago National bank of which he was president, the Home Savings bank and the Equitable Trust Company. Walsh was accused of having loaned funds of the Chicago National bank and its allied interests aggregating some \$16,000,000 on fictitious and insufficiently secured notes to nearly a score of struggling enterprises which he himself had founded and practically owned.

Many of the notes were signed without authority, in the names of various employees of Walsh.

The directors of the Chicago National bank testified that they were not consulted by Walsh as to the making of the loans and that they knew nothing of them.

Twenty-six of the notes were described as memorandum notes and they formed one of the chief features of the trial. They represented more than \$2,000,000. Methods of concealment employed in carrying the transactions on the books of the bank and alleged misrepresentations made in reports to the bank examiners kept the latter in ignorance of the true condition of the bank's finances and the nature of their securities for several years prior to the closing of the institution.

The defense took the ground that all of the Walsh enterprises were built up in order to save and protect original loans made by Walsh in good faith. The claim was also made that

(Continued on Third Page.)

TOWN BURIES ITS DEAD

Funerals Held by the Score in
Boyerstown Churches.

THREE SISTERS AND THREE COUSINS

All Bore the Same Name and Their
Funerals Were Held at the Same
Time—Unidentified Dead Will be
Laid Away Today.

(By Associated Press.)
BOYERTOWN, Pa., Jan. 18.—This was another day of funerals in Boyertown, the scene of last Monday night's theater fire in which 173 persons lost their lives. About 60 funerals took place and so great was the demand for undertakers and hearses that additional assistance and vehicles had to be impressed into service from neighboring places. There was no delay in the interments as on yesterday, when funeral parties were compelled to wait at the cemeteries while a grave digger completed the preparations of the graves. The relief committee had a delegation wait on the relatives of those to be interred and arranged matters so that their burials could be made at one time. Many of the dead were taken to churches, where services were held. The churches were crowded, and as soon as one funeral cortege departed another party of mourners would enter the edifice. The great feasts for which Pennsylvania Germans are noted as giving on funeral occasions, were dispensed with in every household which lost a member in the fire. One of the saddest funerals of the day was that of the six Meyer girls, three of them sisters and the other three cousins.

There were several double funerals of husband and wife, and among others buried was Dr. Frank Brunner, a former state senator and one of the best known men in Berks county.

The situation here is beginning to clear up. Business houses which have been closed since the disaster occurred, opened today and the relief committee has provided for the needy.

Two more bodies were identified. Twenty-six persons are missing, of whom 17 are women.

The unidentified bodies will be interred tomorrow. Sixty citizens will act as pallbearers and 12 hearses will bear the bodies to the cemetery.

All churches have announced that there will be no services tomorrow. The churches will be occupied by funerals.

Edmund Clarence Steadman Dead.
(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Edmund Clarence Steadman, the banker and poet, died suddenly at his home in this city tonight.

RIGHTS OF STATES IN LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Judiciary Committee of United States Senate Takes Up the Prohibition Bills Before It

SENATOR TILLMAN URGES PASSAGE

Of the Measure Which He Has Introduced Relative to the Importation of Liquor Into One State From Another—German-American Alliance Arrayed Against Prohibition.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Senate committee on the judiciary today took up the various prohibition measures before it and heard Senator Tillman on his bill regulating the importation of liquor into one state from another. He argued that it was competent for Congress to take in hand this question and relegate it to the control of states as a police power.

Senator Bacon argued against any questions tending to develop legislative problems among them, one which was directed toward drawing out Mr. Tillman's opinion on the difference between Congress granting authority to states to confiscate and destroy smallpox infected clothing coming in a state and its granting the same authority to confiscate and destroy whiskey.

Mr. Tillman said that as a matter of common sense Congress would not direct the destruction of the clothing, but "as a matter of law" it could authorize the state to do so. There could be no limitation on the state's police power, but if it should pass laws that were drastic or silly, public opinion would deal with them and with the law making power.

A colloquy arose between the two Southern senators as to the power of Congress to designate the articles of interstate commerce and Mr. Mason pointed out that the constitution does not define interstate commerce, but simply gives Congress the power to regulate it.

"Suppose," he said, "23 of the 46 states have prohibition laws, and in the other 23 the manufacture and sale of liquor is permitted, have the latter 23 states the power to impose the traffic on the other 23, and can Congress so legislate and the Supreme Court so direct?"

Responding to this inquiry Senator Knox pointed out that the Supreme Court had already decided it to be a valid state law which prohibits the sale of imported liquors.

Responding to a question by Senator Fulton, Mr. Tillman admitted that there was some doubt on the right of Congress to regulate the receipts of liquor from outside states by individuals for their own use. This he considered the only doubtful element connected with the question.

Mr. Tillman called attention to the Supreme Court's first decision under the Wilson law, saying that the constitutionality of the bill had been there sustained and that in it the court had held that Congress has the power to relinquish its control of liquor as an article of interstate commerce and let the police power of the state attend to it.

He begged the committee not to delay in reporting the bill.

"Get it into the Senate," he urged, "and let the Senate deal with it."

Senator Tillman's Views.

Asked to discuss the wisdom of the measure, he declined, saying that "any student of human affairs will tell you that whiskey is the most potent as well as the most prolific cause of crime and misery in operation in this or any other country," and he believed it necessary to invoke the power of the Federal government to perfect the regulation of the traffic in states which already have been enacted in that direction.

Representing the German-American alliance, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, advocated unfavorable action by the committee on any of the resolutions or bills relating to the liquor subject.

He said that the alliance has membership in 36 states of the United States, and that the German-Americans were not in favor of interference with the question of prohibition in any way.

To his statement that in passing legislation curtailing Federal liquor licenses, Congress would simply be voting for prohibition, Senator Nelson, a member of the committee, made objections. He said it was a

matter of leaving such a question to the states.

Representative Bartholdt expressed his disapproval of any laws whatever that would hinder a citizen from exercising his own judgment as to how much liquor he should consume. He considered that such a course would be in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Yerkes, former commissioner of internal revenue, expressed disapproval of a law withdrawing Federal liquor licenses in prohibition states on the ground that it puts the states in the position of invoking Federal laws to cause their own laws to take effect. He believed that the abolition of Federal license in certain states and the issuance of them in others would put the government in an absurd position.

Senator Dooliver said he had been interested for years in measures regulating the government's connection with the liquor traffic and hoped the committee would be able to reach some conclusion on the bills now before it.

Further hearings will be held on Saturday next.

HE PROPOSES RADICAL NAVY REORGANIZATION

Rear Admiral McCalla Opposes the Idea of Civilian Head of Department.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., Jan. 18.—Radical reorganization of the navy should be undertaken at once, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, expressed today in an interview. The lack of preparation of this country for possible war should demand early and serious consideration, he said.

"Other nations have made mistakes in building warships, and with a navy department under a civilian secretary a department with eight different bureaus and civilian secretaries, ruinous mistakes are only what might be expected. Building and organizing a navy requires experience. It would be no more foolish to put a lawyer or a doctor in charge of a great railroad than it is to put a civilian at the head of the navy."

"Besides an adequate navy, for which our people have begun to show an appreciation, it is highly important to have at least the skeleton of an army."

"Now, we have not officers to train or command a large force of arms enough to equip it, and in case of a disaster to the fleet we would be helpless in repelling an invasion. This was made painfully apparent in the Spanish war, but the lesson has not been learned."

BIG PRINTING PLANT IN RICHMOND BURNED OUT

Fire in the Richmond Press Company Does Seventy Thousand Dollars' Worth of Damage.

(By Associated Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 18.—The plant of the Richmond Press Company, incorporated, was totally destroyed by fire tonight, when the heart of the business section of Richmond was threatened. The plant was located on Twelfth street, back of the Planters' National bank, which was flooded, and great injury may have been done to valuables stored there. The loss to the Press Company is estimated at \$70,000, with but \$44,000 insurance.

The fire at midnight, is under control, being confined principally to the one building, with some damage to adjacent buildings from water and heat.

MUTINY WHEN TOLD TO STRIP.

Men on Transport Buford Resent Application of Army Regulation.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 18.—A conflict between army and navy regulations and a question of an army officer's jurisdiction over marines and bluejackets aboard ship were responsible for a small mutiny aboard the transport Buford, which arrived from the Philippines.

The trouble was due to an order issued by Captain George P. White that marines, bluejackets and sailors alike comply with an army regulation and strip once every two weeks for inspection of personal cleanliness. A petty officer was thrown into the brig for inciting the mutiny and 134 bluejackets and marines demanded that he be released and that the order of Captain White be rescinded so far as it applied to them. After a demonstration the men carried their point.

Knoxville Elects Democrat.

(By Associated Press.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 18.—In the city election held here today, Captain John M. Brooks, Democrat, was elected mayor; John Flenniken, chairman of the board of public works; William Brakehill and R. B. Ragdale, associate members of the board.

RUSSIA KEEPS CLOSE TABS ON THE FLEET

Admiralty of That Country Has Officer Following the Battleships on Trip.

WASHINGTON IS NOT SURPRISED

Navy Department Was Aware That the Czar's Naval Officers Were Taking an Intense Interest in the Trip to the Pacific—Friction Between Foreign Office and Admiralty.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The importance attached by the Russian admiralty to the lessons to be learned from the voyage of the American battleship fleet under Rear Admiral Evans is shown by the fact that a Russian naval officer, Commander Alexis Diatchkoff, is following the fleet on its trip around South America, traveling from port to port by whatever means he can obtain.

The commander adopted this course only after his repeated requests for permission to join the ships had been refused. It has developed that Diatchkoff succeeded in getting on board one of the American warships at Rio Janeiro, and the entire incident of this officer's activities has been a source of some friction between the Russian foreign minister and the admiralty.

When Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador to the United States, was instructed to ask for a permit for Diatchkoff to join Admiral Evans, he declined on the ground that he knew his request would be unfavorably received at Washington.

The Washington End of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—It was stated at the navy department today that no application had been received from any of the foreign embassies or legations in Washington for permission for any naval experts to accompany Admiral Evans' battleship fleet on its Pacific cruise. The statement covers the case of Commander Alexis Diatchkoff, referred to in the St. Petersburg dispatch.

It was known that the Russian naval officers were particularly interested in the fleet movement and that having no naval attaché at the various ports, where the fleet was to touch, the Russian admiralty had adopted this plan of dispatching a naval officer to observe for himself and report upon the development of the cruise.

Baron Rosen said that he had never seen the commander who had not visited Washington while in the United States. He was met in New York by Commander Nebolsin, the Russian naval attaché who took him to Hampton Roads where he was introduced to Admiral Evans and various officers of the battleship fleet.

He then hurried back so that he might be at that port when the fleet reached there. Baron Rosen said the commander expects to go from place to place where the fleet stops so he may learn what there may be of interest from a strategic standpoint that may be worth reporting.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN ARE FOR W. J. BRYAN

Those Seen Deny the Statements Accredited to Them in the Washington Post.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 18.—The poll of the House by the Washington Post with reference to the Democratic presidential nomination is absolutely incorrect.

The following expressions gotten by The Richmond Journal representative with authority to quote, show the attitude of members of the delegation.

Representative Jones: "I am for Mr. Bryan, because I believe him to be the strongest man in the party and the strongest man we can nominate. I think that no other name than his will be seriously considered by the convention, when the time for nomination comes."

Representative Flood: "I am for Mr. Bryan, and regard him the strongest candidate we could have. Virginia will, I believe, send a solid delegation for him."

Representative Hay: "I think that Mr. Bryan is the strongest Democrat in the country. I am for his nomination."

Representative Lamb: "I am for Mr. Bryan, believing that he can poll more votes than any other man we could nominate."

Representative Carlin: "I am unequivocally for Mr. Bryan."

Representative Saunders: "I am

for the nomination of Mr. Bryan as matters now stand, and believe he is the logical candidate."

Representatives Glass, Lassiter and Maynard could not be seen today.

It is to be understood that each member interviewed was speaking from the standpoint of conditions as they are, and while they do not believe any conditions would arise making the nomination of another candidate advisable, they would be for the man who had the best prospect of winning at the time.

To Tax Parlor Cars.

A bill providing for the taxation of parlor, dining and sleeping cars was offered in the House today by Mr. Byrd. It provides, first, that concerning operating these cars shall annually report to the corporation commission the number of miles operated by them in this state. The required report must be verified by affidavit.

Each and every sleeping car, parlor car and dining car company shall pay a license tax as follows:

Each and every sleeping car, parlor car and dining car company operating a mileage and doing business within this state shall pay a license tax of \$3 for each and every mile so operated within this state.

And no sleeping, parlor or dining car company which shall have paid the privilege tax hereby imposed shall be required to pay any additional tax to the state except its annual registration fee.

Discussed Exposition Affairs.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Secretary McMeekin paid a visit to Secretary Cortelyou today. The call was in incident to a meeting of the government managers of the Jamestown Exposition in order to close up its affairs so far as the government is concerned.

FLEET READY TO SAIL

All the Battleships in Fine Shape for the Next Leg.

ADMIRAL EVANS DEEPLY GRATEFUL

Appreciates Thoroughly the Magnificent Reception Accorded to the Officers and Men During Their Stay in Rio Janeiro—\$12,000 Bet on the Boat Race.

(By Associated Press.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the American fleet, took occasion today to express appreciation of the magnificent reception accorded the fleet by the Brazilian government and the Brazilian people.

A case of rheumatism from which he suffered since leaving Port of Spain, which has persistently troubled him ever since, has prevented his enjoyment of the many reception and entertainments organized in honor of the visitors, but in no sense lessened his appreciation of the efforts of the nation to make the sojourn here a pleasant and memorable one.

The admiral is now anxious to press on to his destination. All the vessels are in ship shape, having taken on their supplies awaiting the signal to weigh anchor and begin the third leg of the journey to Magdalena, a distance of 2,500 miles or more.

Punta Arenas, on the east coast of the Brunswick peninsula, the most southerly town of any importance in the world, will be the next stop.

Admiral Evans said today that he did not anticipate any difficulty in the passage of the Straits of Magellan by the fleet in regular column formation. The so-called dangers of the straits he does not consider serious.

Midshipman F. H. Roberts, the executive officer of the destroyer Hopkins, which arrived here with the fleet yesterday, was removed to the battleship Vermont today, suffering from a fractured leg. Assistant Paymaster F. E. McMillen of the Virginia, has been transferred from that vessel to the Truxton.

Paymaster William H. Doherty of the Missouri, whom Admiral Evans ordered before a general court martial on the charge of absence from duty without leave, has been acquitted.

There was great excitement among the jockies over a race between the crews of the 12 oared cutters of the battleships Minnesota and the Louisiana. The course was three miles straightaway, and the Minnesota crew won after a lively struggle.

The jockies bet their money on their choice with great enthusiasm, and nearly \$12,000 changed hands as a result of the victory of the Minnesota men. The winners will race against a crew from the Illinois, over the same course.

FLANK MOVE IN R. F. P. MONOPOLY REPEAL BILL

New Measure Introduced in the Legislature Puts Conditions on Repeal.

RESTRICTIONS WOULD BEAT BILL

W. D. Evans of Middlesex Inserts Provision That Richmond & Chesapeake Bay Co. Shall First Build Through Counties From Ashland to Tappahannock—Important Insurance Bill.

(Special To The Daily Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 18.—As an amendment to the bill offered in the House on the opening day of the general assembly, conjointly by Edwin P. Cox of Richmond, and P. O'Connor Goodrick of Fredericksburg, providing for the repeal of the existing statute which prohibits the paralleling of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, William D. Evans of Middlesex, proposes restrictions.

The bill as presented by Messrs. Cox and Evans provides for the repeal of "an act concerning corporations," which became a law without the signature of the governor, March 21, 1904. The repeal is asked for without restriction, but the amendment as offered by Mr. Evans, conjointly, makes the following proviso to the repeal bill:

"That this act shall not be effective, but the said section shall remain in full force and effect until after the Richmond & Chesapeake Bay Railway Company, or some other corporation, shall have first built, equipped and put in operation a line of railway from the town of Ashland through the counties of King William, Essex and King and Queen to the town of Tappahannock, in the county of Essex; or a line of railway from the town of Ashland in an easterly direction to some point on the Rappahannock river or Chesapeake bay."

Would Beat Bill.

When interviewed in regard to the proposed amendment, Mr. Cox said: "We will fight vigorously for a straight repeal and will accept no amendment of any character. Such an amendment as that offered yesterday by Messrs. Evans and Lewis would beat our bill."

Mr. Goodrick was not in the House today, and could not be interviewed, but it is known that, if anything, he is even more in favor of the unrestricted repeal than is Mr. Cox.

The introduction of the amendment throws an unlooked for aspect upon the situation, and greatly increases the prospect of a long and bitter fight before the general assembly.

An effort will be made to defeat the prospect of a long and bitter fight question is brought before the House committee on roads and internal navigation at the public hearing next Wednesday.

How State Feels.

Harry R. Houston of Hampton, one of the most aggressive of the younger members of the House, has linked his fortunes in the fight for a straight repeal with Edwin Cox and O'Connor Goodrick. Relative to the stand that he would take, Mr. Houston said:

"The voters of Hampton are on the verge of having a mass meeting to draw up resolutions to ask that the status by which the repeal exists be withdrawn without restriction. In a long distance telephone message from one of my constituents today I learned that interest at home is at white heat. I am instructed and will vote for a repeal."

Soon after it became generally known that a fight would be launched in the House for an amendment, there was a general expression of disfavor from many sources, and many of the members openly asserted that the amendment simply means an extension of the monopoly. Mr. Cox was busy for some minutes after adjournment shaking hands with fellow legislators who promised, one and all, to stick by him in his fight. Even from remote districts, where people are in no way affected by the railroad, and where mention of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad is seldom made, delegates have committed themselves in behalf of the rejection of the existing statute.

Unwritten Law Saved Him.

SULPHUR, OKLA., Jan. 18.—Pleading the unwritten law, Dr. E. D. Baker today was acquitted of murder by a jury, which deliberated only ten minutes.